

## WILSON TALKS CROPS, SILENT ON CABINET

Those Summoned for Conference at Trenton Go Back Home Disappointed.

### THEY GET NO SATISFACTION

Simply Wanted Their Point of View, Says Governor, After Politicians from Three States Departed.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Trenton, Jan. 6.—Representatives A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, and Albert S. Burleson, of Texas, among the most talked of Cabinet possibilities among President-elect Wilson's friends, came here today to confer with the Governor. They came by the Governor's invitation, but if they had any idea that the summons meant an offer of a Cabinet place that notion was dispelled, for during the hour and a half they were in the President-elect's private office the question of Cabinet appointments was not even brought up.

Governor Wilson talked also with Senator Charles S. Johnson and Representative McGillivuddy, both of Maine, in the afternoon, and when he started for Princeton in the evening it was with an enhanced reputation as a listener, for he had not deviated from his purpose to keep the politicians guessing.

Representative Palmer summed up his talk with the President-elect in a terse sentence, which carried volumes of meaning.

"If I were to tell you all I know," he said, "you'd think me an ignoramus." Representatives Palmer and Burleson were among the hardest workers in behalf of Governor Wilson at the Baltimore convention, Palmer being the Wilson leader on the floor. But if either came here with the hope of exchanging views as to the make-up of the Cabinet he was disappointed. They did not say they were disappointed, but their remarks indicated that the President-elect had not "loosened up" in the manner they had expected.

Governor Wilson said that he and Representatives Palmer and Burleson had gone over the general subjects of the special session and pending legislation. They had not discussed Cabinet appointments, he asserted.

"I want to know the point of view of men with whom I am best acquainted in Washington," the President-elect said. "We discussed chiefly the tariff bills and their readiness and in general manner the character of the bills."

Senator Johnson and Representative McGillivuddy were in conference with Governor Wilson half an hour. The two Maine men said they had simply come to present to the Governor some information concerning Maine for which he had asked.

Governor Wilson declared that this information was not of national importance, but there was a feeling that it concerned United States Senator Obadiah Gardner, of Maine, who has been mentioned for Secretary of Agriculture in the Wilson Cabinet.

"Senator Johnson and I talked about crops," was all that the President-elect would say.

Senator Gardner's term expires in March, and he has had some strong backing for the Agriculture portfolio.

The President-elect said he did not know just when he would resign as Governor of New Jersey. "It depends on the developments of the session," he said. That these developments are likely to be warm was indicated today, when the Governor told in a statement why he opposed the selection of Edward L. Edwards for State Treasurer and summoned the Democratic members of the Legislature to the State House for a conference to-morrow.

The Governor's statement on the treasurer's contest follows:

I am sincerely sorry that the matter should have been given the air of a contest. I entered nothing but the warmest personal feeling toward Mr. Edwards, and am very much grieved to think that the matter should have been given the air of a contest. I feel very strongly, indeed, that it is unwise and inexpedient that a banker should be elected to the post of treasurer of the state, no matter what his personal integrity or his conscious and deliberate and professional connections. I believe that the opinion of the state will sustain this judgment, and I sincerely hope that Mr. Grosscup will be chosen treasurer of the state.

The Governor will be here to-morrow, but will spend most of his time wrestling with state affairs. He has invited a large number of United States Senators to call on him later in the week.

### STOCKHOLDERS FACE SUIT

Van Tuyl Begins Action in the Carnegie Trust Matter.

George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., as State Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York in charge of the Carnegie Trust Company in liquidation, through his attorney, Frank M. Patterson, has begun an action against 210 stockholders of the Carnegie Trust Company to recover from them such an amount as will be necessary to make up in part or whole, whatever deficiency results to creditors of the Carnegie Trust Company in the liquidation of the assets of the company.

This action is brought under a section of the banking law of the state of New York, the validity of which has recently been passed upon by the Appellate Division of the Second Department, and approved by the Appellate Division in a suit brought by the Superintendent of Banks against stockholders of the Lafayette Trust Company.

The par value of the stock of the Carnegie Trust Company is \$1,500,000. The claims allowed against the Carnegie Trust Company amount to the sum of \$4,500,000. Dividends to the amount of 35 per cent of the claims filed and allowed have already been paid by the Superintendent of Banks to creditors.

### SWIM FOR TITLES AND MEDALS

First Annual Interscholastic Meet To Be Held at Princeton.

The first annual interscholastic swimming championships under the auspices of Princeton University will be held on Saturday, February 15. Five events will be contested—the 50-yard, the 100-yard and the 200-yard races, an 800-foot relay race for team of four men, and the fancy diving contest.

Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded to the first, second and third men in each event, and silver medals will be awarded to each member of the winning relay team. A banner emblematic of the scholastic championship will be awarded to the winning school.

The entries will close with D. J. Smith, manager of the Princeton swimming team, on February 1.

## WOULD FILL VACANCIES

Aldermen Make Elections Special Order for Next Week.

### DOWLING UTTERS THREAT

Tammany Man Says Fusionists Must Agree to Democrat for Hagenmiller's Place.

After a threat by Alderman Dowling, leader of the Tammany forces in the Board of Aldermen, that he would not permit any election unless the fusion members consented to the election of a Democrat to succeed Alderman Hagenmiller, the board yesterday made as a special order of business for the meeting next week the election of men to fill the three vacancies in the board.

The places vacant were all occupied by fusionists. Alderman Hagenmiller resigned early in the summer, but the board has put off electing his successor. Alderman Bryant Willard died on New Year's Eve. The third vacancy was caused by the conviction of Alderman Percy L. Davis of attempted extortion. He sent in his resignation yesterday, but that was unnecessary, as the conviction acted automatically to separate him from the board.

The charter provides that when a vacancy occurs it shall be filled by the election of a person of the same political party as the last incumbent by a majority of the members elected to the board.

The present membership of the board is seventy-one, a majority of which is thirty-six. The fusionists, with the loss of the three members, have only thirty-five members, while the Democrats have only thirty-six. The latter thus can prevent an election if they desire.

The fusionists could have prevented this predicament had they elected a fusion successor to Hagenmiller months ago. They paused to argue with the Democrats, however, over an opinion of the Corporation Counsel, which was interpreted by the Democrats to mean that Hagenmiller's place would have to be taken by a Democrat. When he was nominated he was an enrolled Republican. Since then he has enrolled as a Democrat. He was elected on the fusion ticket, however, having been nominated by the Republicans and endorsed by the Independent League.

Under the charter the Board of Aldermen is the judge of its own members, and the fusionists, with their majority of two, might have elected a Republican, under their contention that Hagenmiller, being elected as a fusionist, the Board of Aldermen had no right to overthrow the will of the constituency which elected him by putting a Democrat in his place.

There was much wrangling over the point yesterday, and Alderman Dowling declared flatly that unless the fusionists would agree to a Democrat in Hagenmiller's place he would hold up all the elections.

Alderman Folks, the leader of the fusionists, nominated Oscar Isgaeder to succeed Alderman Willard, Jacob P. Keyser to succeed Davis and Charles H. Rothfelder to succeed Hagenmiller. When these nominations were made Alderman Devine was so enraged because he felt he was being slighted that he cried out:

"Unless these nominations are sent to my Committee on Privileges and Elections I will take no more orders from you, Mr. Folks, although I am a fusionist."

### THEIR U. S. VISIT BRIEF

Two Chinese Stowaways, Ashore Via Porthole, Soon Caught.

After all it was not so much the desire to paddle the main travelled roads of this land of the free and home of the brave as it was to get hold of some appetizing delicacies, ancient fish and preserved shark skin or maybe pickled bird's nests that induced Lee Fong and Ting Hung to slide out of a porthole, steal a rowboat and then dare the cold waters of the Bush docks. At least that's what they chattered to an interpreter in Magistrate Voorhees's court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, before they were sent, sad-eyed and Orientally silent, to Ellis Island.

The slant-eyed pair were the guests of the captain of the freighter American, on his way up from Mexico. But the captain didn't know it until very early morning morning, when the first officer appeared, shook his sleepy chief's shoulder, and said:

"I beg your pardon sir, but there's a barge captain on deck sir, and he's shocking angry, sir. He says a couple of our men stole his rowboat, sir."

About an hour later Patrolman John Archiboli came across two wet and disappointed looking Chinamen at the corner of Eighth avenue and 60th street. Their flapping clothes clung to them. One was barefooted, the other was hatless. The patrolman played the game safe and took them to the Fourth avenue station, although Lee Fong made quite a struggle.

### GIRL, HURT IN TAXI, SUES

Asks \$50,000 Damages from Transportation Company.

Seated in an invalid chair, her left leg strapped to a board, Miss Edith V. Watson, formerly a chorus girl, told a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday how she had been injured while a passenger in a taxicab belonging to the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, which she is suing for \$50,000 damages.

Miss Watson said that while riding in the cab she heard a noise under the vehicle, and a little later was hurled high in the air from her seat. The cab continued to move, when finally an iron rod that had become loose beneath the cab came through the flooring and buried itself in her leg.

For five months, Miss Watson said, she was in the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and for seventeen months she has been strapped to a board. Her physician advised her that an operation would be necessary before she could again use her injured leg.

The company denied it was in any way negligent, as its cabs were examined twice a day, and the accident in which the plaintiff was injured could not be foreseen or prevented.

### DR. ALBERTSON ACCEPTS CALL

The Rev. Charles Carroll Albertson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, of Rochester, has accepted a call by the congregation of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, to become its pastor. In making the announcement yesterday Daniel W. McWilliams, chairman of the pastoral committee, said:

"Dr. Albertson has informed his church in Rochester that he intends to begin his work in Brooklyn next Easter, March 23. Fifty-five years ago next Easter the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Currier, who founded the church, preached his first sermon in it. He served thirty years and resigned on Easter, 1888.

## ALDERMEN CUT AUTO SPEED TO 15 MILES

Pass the Folks Ordinance to Forestall Purposed New Callan Law.

### PENALTIES ARE DRASTIC

Owner of Car Equally Guilty with Driver if Riding in the Vehicle at Time When Accident Occurs.

Without a dissenting vote the Board of Aldermen yesterday passed the Folks ordinance regulating the speed of automobiles and other vehicles within the city limits. The board was joined into quick action by the preparations that have been made to enforce within the state law, which it was thought might interfere with the rights of the board to regulate the speed here.

The new ordinance fixes fifteen miles an hour as the maximum except on a few thoroughfares, where eighteen and even twenty-five miles an hour may be made. What is considered the best part of the ordinance by those who are interested in preserving the lives of children and others, which are endangered daily by a constantly increasing number of swiftly moving automobiles, is the provision made for penalties.

The penalty for a first offence is a fine of from \$25 to \$100 or fifteen days in jail, or both. For a second offence within a year the penalty is a fine of from \$50 to \$100, or thirty days in jail, or both. For the third offence within the year the penalty is \$100, or sixty days in jail, or both. The penalty is applicable not alone to the driver, but also to the owner, if he be riding in the car and not driving.

Many Streets Exempted. The exceptions to the fifteen-mile limit are as follows:

The ordinance provides for a maximum speed of ten miles an hour in passing a public school between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m., and that vehicles approaching from the rear an electric car that has stopped for passengers shall come to a full stop not less than six feet away.

W. W. Miller, chairman of the law and ordinance committee of the Automobile Club of America, said last night that he was surprised to hear that the ordinance had been passed. "The ordinance, as proposed," he said, "was most carefully considered by the governors of the Automobile Club. I addressed a communication to Alderman Folks setting forth certain objectionable features." Mr. Miller also asked for a hearing.

Provided, however, that a rate of speed of fifteen miles an hour may be maintained, but not exceeded, on the following highways, namely: In the Borough of Manhattan, Broadway north of 15th street and Avenue A north of 12th street. In the Borough of the Bronx, the Grand Concourse and Boulevard in the Borough of Brooklyn, Atlantic avenue, Eighteenth avenue, Fifteenth avenue and Kings Highway. And provided, further, that a rate of speed of twenty miles an hour may be maintained, but not exceeded, on Queens (Hoffman) Boulevard, in the Borough of Queens, and providing further, that a speed of twenty-five miles an hour may be maintained, but not exceeded, on public highways, where the same pass through country sections which are substantially undeveloped and sparsely settled.

In his letter to Alderman Folks, Mr. Miller objected to the provision making the owner, if riding, liable to punishment as well as the actual driver of the car.

"If it is adopted," he declared, "some of our industrial citizens who are automobile owners will doubtless exert pressure at Albany to restrict the freedom of the city to make its own speed laws, and any such conflict would, of course, be undesirable. Furthermore, it would doubtless end in litigation which would be a considerable cost to the city."

Objects to Speed Limit. Mr. Miller also objected to restricting the speed to fifteen miles an hour anywhere, declaring that it would be better to leave the power speed to travel at to the driver, with the understanding that it should not be more than twenty miles an hour. He criticized the provision for speed not to exceed ten miles an hour in passing schools, declaring it was unnecessary, because policemen were stationed at crossings near schools to provide for the safety of children. Objection was also made to the provision for stopping behind cars taking on passengers.

Colonel Cornell, of the National Highway Protective Association, was strongly in favor of the ordinance. He said in part:

We have got to have a fixed speed limit in New York City, and fifteen miles an hour is, in my opinion, suitable. Provision should be made, however, for modification in particular localities, where excessive speed is necessary for the purpose of this modification can only be determined by experience. It might be well to have the limit vary with the traffic conditions, which, on Fifth avenue, for instance, change considerably with the time of day. Such variations would be consistent, I think, with the safety of pedestrians and the convenience of motorists.

One thing I would strongly urge, however, and that is that the city provide signs designating the streets adjoining public schools on which the limit is ten miles an hour, and also the streets on which the limit is fifteen miles an hour, for it is obviously unfair to expect strangers, or citizens, for that matter, to know the exact location of our public schools. While none provided the ordinance has never been passed in New York City.

If signed by the Mayor, the ordinance will go into effect on March 1.

### TITANIC HEIRS MISSING

Two-Continent Search Fails to Find J. M. Smart's Children.

A search of nearly nine months has failed to find any trace of the young son and daughter of John Montgomery Smart, who was one of the victims of the Titanic disaster. His will was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday by Clarence F. Gregory, who told of making a fruitless search for relatives of the testator.

Smart was president of the American Cold Storage and Shipping Company and a member of the Produce Exchange. His home in this city was at the Hotel Victoria. It was known that he had a son and a daughter at school in Europe, but not even F. K. Seward, of counsel for his company, knew where they were.

There is a possibility that they do not know where their parent was one of the unfortunate passengers of the lost Titanic. Strangely enough, the will of Smart does not leave any of his estate to his children. He provides for the payment of his debts and then leaves two-thirds of the residue of his estate to Annie Frances Brown and one-third to Jeremiah Twomey, the latter being appointed as executor. Both of the beneficiaries live in Melbourne, Australia.

## MINISTER ADMITS HE PLOTTED MINING SCHEME

Former School Lecturer Is So Nervous on Stand He Is Excused by Court.

### RECOVERS AND TAKES FEE

Letters Written by Him in Praise of "Marvellous" Mines of Wisner & Co. Make Jury Laugh.

The Rev. Thomas Douglas, who described himself as a Presbyterian pastor in this city for more than twenty years and a lecturer for ten years for the Board of Education, was called as a witness yesterday at the trial of Archie L. Wisner and John J. Meyers, who are charged with having used the mails in a scheme to defraud investors in mining stocks.

The aged minister, who, it developed, had prepared a list of preachers and ministers for the personal advertising campaign of Wisner and had aided the promoters through the writing of highly flattering letters that were reproduced in his public address was ill at ease during his appearance in court. His nervous condition became so strained that he shook like a leaf, and had to be excused when the contract into which he entered with A. L. Wisner & Co. and his letters were read to the jury.

He did not disclose to what church he was attached at present, and when followed into the corridor he begged to be excused, saying that he would die if he told with which church he was connected at present. A few minutes later, however, the Rev. Mr. Douglas was seen laughing and rather joyous on the floor below, where the witness fees are paid to those appearing in federal trials.

Persuaded to Sign Contract. The oral testimony of the Rev. Mr. Douglas was confined to a brief recital of how Wisner came to his home about eight years ago and made the proposition that appears from the contract quoted below. He refused at first, he said, but several weeks later Wisner came again, this time accompanied by Meyers, and they persuaded him to sign the paper.

After the minister left the courtroom Henry N. Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney, read the contract between Wisner & Co. and the Rev. Mr. Douglas, which was in part as follows:

You are to go to California and make a personal examination of our mining and oil properties, and if you find satisfactory results, you are to write a number of letters to that effect for publication in our mining paper. You are to unite with us in the work of circulating as many ministers of the country as we may mutually agree upon, and to perform such duties as may be considered necessary to enable us to obtain the best possible financial results from our work.

Included in the circularization shall be a list of names of your letterheads and over your signature, setting forth such points in relation to the character of the mines and oil properties as you may deem desirable. You are also to make such use of our properties, our firm and our names in connection with your public lectures as you may consider consistent.

The compensation for this contract provided was \$500 in cash for expenses and 15 per cent commission on all stock, the last to be increased to 20 per cent if stock sales exceeded \$50,000 to persons whose names the Rev. Douglas supplied.

Beginning with the issue of January, 1906, "The Mining Herald," a Wisner publication, began to print letters from the Rev. Thomas Douglas, Mr. Arnold said. He read only one of them, but its incongruity with the seeming harmless terms of the contract brought jury and court into spasmodic laughter, and the reading was interrupted many times. The letter read in part:

Having decided to add gold mining and oil production to the winter subject of my lectures, I started to California three months ago for the purpose of obtaining information and data as accurate and reliable as I could secure, and learning that you were largely interested in these industries, at my earnest solicitation you placed your property at my disposal for investigation.

Now that I have returned I wish to express my appreciation of your courtesy by writing this letter, and would let you know what impressions were made upon me by what I saw and learned.

The thing that struck me most was the marvelous amount of gold and oil produced at so small an expenditure of labor and money. I have read your literature and what you say is so conservative. In our statements when you could with absolute truthfulness say so much more. I hardly know what to comment on, most the mines or the oil properties. The first seem as valuable as the second, and both are being operated night and day. I have reliable information that one of your mines earned as high as \$1,000 a day for thirty days in succession, and that only a few weeks ago the California and your firm closed a contract for over four million barrels of oil. I know of nothing better than that.

The trial will be continued to-day.

### "KEEP THE \$50; GO TO JAIL"

Judge Says All "Bob" Veal Men Will Be Sentenced.

Judge Hough, in the United States District Court, imposed jail sentences yesterday upon shippers of "bob" veal and took occasion to say that "the time has gone by when unwholesome meat may be shipped into this city and the offender permitted to escape with a fine."

Michael J. Hanley, of New Hampton, N. Y., admitted his guilt. He said that one of the calves was too young to be fit for human consumption, but pleaded in extenuation that he was only a farm hand earning \$20 a month and had acted under orders.

"The boss gives me \$50 to pay any fine I might get," added Hanley. "You get \$20 month wages and have got \$50 in your pocket to pay the fine? Well, keep the money for yourself and take three days in jail," said the judge, and Hanley went to the Tombs apparently happy.

Ralph D. Davenport, of New Milford, N. Y., pleaded guilty, but declared his shipment was fit for human consumption. He got thirty days in jail. Arthur P. Gibson, of New Milford, N. Y., and James Linkenberg, of Florida, N. Y., pleaded not guilty and were held for trial.

### DINNER GUEST ARRESTED

Police Hold Barber at Request of Providence Officials.

Central Office detectives had a "tip" that Pasquale Sene was to attend a dinner given by his brother Antonio at the latter's saloon, No. 31 Mulberry street, last night. The police of Providence have been seeking for Pasquale, and the detective arrested him as he walked out of the barroom door about 8 o'clock.

He is a barber and twenty-three years old, and the reason the Providence police want him is because they say he drew a razor across Anello Parr's face in that city last June. He was locked up in the Mulberry street station last night to await the arrival of requisition papers. It is said the Department of Justice also wants to investigate his record.

## WOMEN, IN STRIKE NOT, ROUT POLICE

Continued from first page.

rates, puffs and other adjuncts to the beauty of the women's hair, which was left streaming in the wind. Even after the automobiles had gone the crowd did not disperse. The women had been reinforced by as many more men, for it had been learned, their leaders said, that there were a hundred men strike breakers still in the building.

There was no further trouble, however, for the men did not appear. It was said arrangements had been made by Mr. Taylor to keep them in his shops until the strike was over, converting one of the lofts into a dormitory.

### Will Not Grant Demands.

A meeting, attended by more than 200 manufaturers of all classes, was held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Lafayette. It included the independent employers as well as members of the two large associations of manufacturers—the Clothing Trades Association and the United Manufacturers and Merchants. It was announced after the meeting that little was done, although the sentiment was practically unanimous against recognition of the union or the granting of higher wages or shorter hours.

"One thing all are agreed upon," said David Levine, a manufacturer of No. 683 Broadway, "and that is there shall be no advance in wages at the present time. The strikers have announced that they are getting only \$12 a week. That is an absolute lie. My payroll will show that some of them, as piece workers, are making as high as \$23 a week. We cannot advance wages now. Our contracts are all made on the basis of the present scale of wages."

The only hope of settlement, which is also a threat of advancing the price of clothing to the consumer, was outlined by Mr. Levine in a plan which may be adopted next April.

"We are willing to do the fair thing," he said, "by our workers. If they are not getting enough, we are willing to advance the price of suits 50 cents each, and then adjust the wage scale on this new basis to be taken consideration of in our contracts for next season."

### Say 110,000 Workers Are Out.

It was said at union headquarters, in the Bible House, that 110,000 strikers were now out. No negotiations were pending, it was stated, with any body of employers or committee of outsiders looking to a settlement.

Early in the morning 10,000 pickets were sent out in squads so as to cover the entire field. They were under strict orders to refrain from any form of disorderly conduct, but, as a means of making their presence felt, they carried placards on sticks bearing the word "picket" in conspicuous lettering.

No progress was announced on the part of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. It was said the investigators had found the strikers disinclined to listen to peace talk of any kind.

Five strikers were sentenced to ten days in the workhouse yesterday by Magistrate House for disorderly conduct.

"There has been no effort on the part of the strikers to carry on their strike in a lawful manner," he said in passing sentence. "This violence must cease."

### More to Join Strikers.

William Dinwiddie, secretary of the National Clothiers' Association, made the only statement coming officially from the manufacturers yesterday. He stated that only 20,000 employees were out and that most of them were trying to get their jobs back.

It was announced by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union that voting places for taking a referendum on the question of a strike in this branch of the industry would be opened Wednesday. Meanwhile, it was said, plans for the strike were going forward, as there was no doubt the strike would be called by the workers.

The reserves of the Hamburg avenue police station, Williamsburg, were called out yesterday to quell a riot in front of the factory of Julius Aronson, at No. 11 Locust street, where more than a dozen strikers tried to influence the employees to stop work. Two men were arrested for disorderly conduct.

Two hundred more were added to the ranks of the striking garment workers in Newark yesterday morning. All were from small shops. The large employers thus far have held their employees at work.

The strikers' pickets were so active yesterday morning that the police had to arrest three women and two men for unlawfully interfering with those going to work. This bred trouble, and stones were hurled from roofs and windows at the police. The aim was not good, but several windows were broken.

Three thousand white goods workers, mostly young girls, voted last night to strike if the manufacturers refuse their demands for shorter hours. More than two thousand of them crowded into Cooper Union to applaud their leaders, who urged them to go out. An overflow meeting was held in Labor Temple, Second avenue and 14th street. The demands are as follows:

Fifty hours a week; nine hours a day—half pay on Saturdays; part pay on legal holidays; pay in cash, instead of checks, every week, instead of biweekly; no piecework in the same shops where girls are paid by the week; no pay for needles, electric power or thread by the girls; contractors shall pay the same salaries and employ for the same hours as prevail in the factories.

Miss Rose Schneiderman read a telegram from Miss Mary Dreier, president of the Women's Trade Union League, wishing the strikers success.

### RIOT? ROT!—MRS. BELMONT

Barring of 3,000 at Hippodrome an Outrage, She Says.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the Political Equality Association, said yesterday that she thought it a shame and disgrace when three thousand persons could be shut out of a meeting after

they had paid for seats—and all because two little panes of glass had been broken just by a momentary pressure of the crowd. This, she said, happened at the strike meeting at the Hippodrome last Sunday.

"That meeting," she said, "was as orderly as a church meeting, and everybody behaved well. I've seen many a fashionable wedding where people stood on chairs and did things the strikers didn't dream of doing, and the police didn't interfere at those weddings."

"The persons in the rear surged forward and pushed those in front against the glass in the door, and there was a small breakage of glass."

"For that three thousand persons were refused admission to the seats for which they had paid. Mr. Milholland and his daughter, Miss Inez Milholland, sat with me, and he said the manager told him that there was a riot outside. I saw no riot."

### TO BREAK YONKERS STRIKE

Whitridge Plans to Run Union Cars Through Trouble Zone.

The most important development yesterday, the fifth day of the trolley strike in Yonkers, was the report that President Whitridge plans to break the strike by operating the cars of the Union Railroad in Yonkers, first starting with the Broadway line and sending the cars north from the city line to Getty Square and then sending cars over all the other lines. It is claimed that there is nothing in the franchises prohibiting the Yonkers Railroad Company from entering into a contract with a neighboring trolley line for the operation of cars, and it is further contended that by sending men from the Union road Mr. Whitridge can say that he is not sending strikebreakers in, but merely transferring men from one of his lines to another.

The question of the constitutionality of the ordinance requiring a man to have fifteen days' experience would enter into this plan, and steps are being taken to have the courts pass on this question. The Union Railroad men are not organized.

The men's offer to return to work at once on an arbitration basis has added them materially. In his reply to Mayor Lennon's letter of Saturday, in which arbitration is recommended, President Frederick W. Whitridge said he cannot see the advantage in mediation. Simultaneously with the receipt of the letter by the Mayor, each of the strikers received a letter from Mr. Whitridge in which he asks permission to make an examination of the financial condition of their union. He informs the men that they are mistaken about the attitude of the company.

William C. Rogers, of Albany, chief of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration of the State Labor Department, arrived yesterday. He is in Yonkers for the purpose of trying to settle the strike. Shortly after he arrived he was in conference with William B. Fitzgerald, national organizer of the Trolley-men's Union. It was decided that Mr. Rogers is to call on President Whitridge in Manhattan to-morrow